

## Sunday Morning Globe

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WASHINGTON GLOBE PUBLISHING CO.

### Personal.

It has come to our ears that many shares of the WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE would be purchased but that the proposed purchasers do not want their names made use of or revealed to others. We desire to state to all such intending purchasers that the stock book in which the names of shareholders are registered is under our immediate charge and no unauthorized person is permitted to see or examine the same. The names of stockholders will not be revealed or made use of in any manner whatsoever.

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The WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE will be delivered in the city at the rate of twenty cents per month, payable in advance.  
C. T. HUNTER,  
Circulation Manager.

### The President and Civil Service.

The action of President Roosevelt in issuing an executive order, in December last, placing in the classified service the appointees of the Rural Free Delivery Service, although it was a notorious fact at the time that nine-tenths of the clerks were Washingtonians, and the relatives and friends of department officials, would have called for more general condemnation than the act received but for the reason assigned by the Civil Service Commissioners, who urged the President to issue the order.

The GLOBE commented on the indecent haste of the order and was met with the sophistry that if the action had not been taken, August W. Machen would not have left a grass widow or a department concubine unemployed in Washington!

Of two evils, the Commission, it was argued, chose the least, and had those appointed placed under Civil Service to bar the horde which had not yet been to be appointed by January 1, the date originally set for the executive order.

The issuance of the order before that date, it was claimed, took Mr. Machen by surprise and barred out the clouds of clerks he intended to place on the pay rolls.

These same Civil Service Commissioners who urged and succeeded in inducing the President to place these friends and relatives of department officials in the classified service without even the pretense of an examination of any kind have been conspicuously active in raising all kinds of objections to the classification of the Census clerks, who took as severe an examination as the Civil Service, and who represent every Congressional district in the United States! These Census clerks were neither Washingtonians, grass widows, nor the concubines or relatives of department officials, and hence they were fought tooth and toenail by the Civil Service Commissioners on the sole ground that they were appointed by the Senators and Representatives in congress to pay political debts!

It is, perhaps, true that the Senators and Congressmen paid some of their political debts by the appointment of these Census clerks, but such payment is more conducive to public morality and the efficiency of the service than the payment of debts by department officials to their cast off mistresses or the purchase of a new concubine by an appointment in the Rural Free Delivery service or other department.

What strikes us with some amazement in this classification business is this: That when it is a question of dumping into the classified service a horde of Washingtonians, either in the War Department temporary clerk racket or in the huge and malodorous Rural Free Delivery fraud, the Civil Service Commissioners either acquiesce or are energetically active in furthering the scheme, and no thought or consideration is given to the eligibles on the Civil Service lists.

But when American citizens from every Congressional District in the United States who have theoretically (in examinations) and practically in two years' faithful service demonstrated their full and entire qualifications for the public service ask to be placed in the classified service, these same Civil Service Commissioners appear in the committee rooms of Congress and

bitterly oppose the proposition. Defeated there by the good sense and knowledge of the Congress, Foulke *et al.* seek the President, whom they induced to classify Machen's Rural Free Delivery grass widows and enter their protest against his signature to a law enacted by the wisdom, experience and knowledge of the Congress of the United States.

When it is considered that nine-tenths—nay nineteen-twentieths of the American people are opposed to this Civil Service law as a bastard European and monarchical innovation, it is indeed most marvelous in view of the insults hurled at Congress by Foulke and colleagues that there is not courage, manhood and political sagacity enough in that body to jump with both feet on these Snivel Service cranks and smash them in the mud and mire they have made with this unAmerican and unDemocratic law.

There is not a sixteen-year-old youth of either sex in Washington who is ignorant of the sinister purposes which this Civil Service law serves, and that department officials alone are its beneficiaries. Neither the public service nor the American people derive any advantages from it. Lazy Congressmen, it is true, can escape the reproaches of constituents seeking jobs by referring the applicants to the law, but a decent respect for the gallant yeomen who elect Congressmen and Legislators and Presidents ought, and we predict ultimately will, inspire the Congress with sufficient courage to wipe this concubine and grass widow measure from the statute books. Congressmen have had a striking object lesson, and so has, indeed, the entire country, in the inconsistent action of Foulke & Co. in the classification of Machen's Rural Free Delivery Washingtonian grass widows, etc., and the bitter opposition of these same commissioners to the classification of men and women from every Congressional district in the United States who took a severe examination on their appointment to the service and demonstrated their qualifications by two years of faithful and efficient service.

### Hill vs. Gorman.

It is simply complimentary of the talents and great ability of Senator Gorman to mention him as a Presidential possibility. He is as much out of the 1904 handicap as William Jennings Bryan. Besides being geographically ineligible, he is personally unavailable. No campaign of enthusiasm and aggressive fighting could be made with a leader who lost the Democratic state of Maryland in a National campaign.

In comparison with the superb qualifications for leadership in 1904 possessed by David B. Hill of New York, Arthur Pue Gorman of Maryland stands in the relationship of a forced political partisan to an ideal statesman and leader.

Mr. Gorman will hold his own in the Senate, where cold blooded sagacity reaps the all sufficient reward of partisan triumphs and opposition hatreds, but it will take the genius and comprehensive grasp of National emotions possessed by David B. Hill to lead the Democracy of the Republic to victory.

No hot air or hot house fulminations of limited job printing bureaus on No. 2 book paper can "boost" the Maryland Senator into equal rank or equal availability with leaders of the Hill type. The location, as the deadly parallel of qualifications, are against him, and nothing but exuberant nervousness at his unexpected return to the Senate from a lost state, can account for the absurd literary gyrations emanating from an enthusiastic relative by marriage of the great Senator from Maryland, my Maryland.

### The Boer Delegates.

The visit of the Boer delegates to Washington while the Philippine question is under discussion and investigation admonished the gentlemen of the delegation that this Republic is the last power on earth to offer either assistance or intervention in behalf of the Dutch Republics of South Africa. We are pursuing the same unjustifiable policy in the Philippines that England is carrying out in South Africa, and both our President and State Department fully realize the gross inconsistency of any action on their parts in behalf of the Boers.

The exploded theory that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed marked the administration of the late President. And his successor with the same Secretary of State and a Republican Congress are carrying out that policy of departure from a principle heretofore held sacred by all political parties and by all classes of Americans.

At the Emmett anniversary meeting held at the Columbia Theater in this city Sunday evening last, there were Democratic and Republican Senators and Representatives who animadverted on the policy of an American administration which permitted men fighting for liberty to be exterminated, and by the very power which has been our persistent enemy from the Revolution to the Spanish War. These gentlemen condemned the aid and assistance rendered the British government in making New Orleans a base of supplies—the sacred soil where the Irish-American Jackson defeated Pakenham and his veterans in a pitched battle—from the port of which mules and horses are shipped to the British army in South Africa. The whole country condemns this continued assistance to the British as it is a well known fact that minus American mules, horses and food supplies the British would have been compelled to come to terms with the Boers.

The Boer delegates are not in Washington to secure lip sympathy, either in Congress or out of it. They know the infinitesimal value of such assistance to men fighting overwhelming odds. But they ask that the American Republic sever its practical alliance with monarchical England and cease rendering aid and comfort to their enemy, who recently proclaimed his intention of forcing the remnant of those he fails to exterminate to leave their native land.

The old Cromwellian policy in Ireland has been proclaimed against the Boers, but even Cromwell gave the Irish an alternative Chamberlain refuses to the gal-

lant Dutch burghers. "To hell or Connaught," was Cromwell's alternative to the remnants of the Irish left after his unparalleled butcheries. The Irish selected Connaught and left Cromwell the other place! The Irish are still in Connaught, and it is fair to presume that Cromwell is also in his selected abode, from whence we are taught to believe "there is no redemption."

If the present administration and a Republican Congress cannot save the remnants of the Boers by inducing England to grant honorable terms of peace, they can at least withdraw the aid extended the British in the matter of making New Orleans the American base of supplies for the British army in South Africa.

And the Boers will do the rest!

The Rural Free Delivery is a gigantic steal and is necessarily occupying Congressional overtime and interested attention.

Imagine that sagacious and well read statesman, David B. Hill, addressing an audience of Americans as "fellow Anglo-Saxons!"

It is fair to assume that Democratic National Committeeman Slater is not for Hon. James L. Norris for member of President (O') Gorman's cabinet.

The political party in power which repeals the infamous Civil Service law, to the provisions of which nine-tenths of the people are bitterly opposed, will ensure itself a long lease of power.

Cuba and the Philippines will soon realize the benefits of benevolent assimilation, the one is to be a free Republic with a string to it and the other a colonial self (?) governed (in) dependency.

The District Commissioners are so absorbed with bridges and large undertakings they have no time to inquire into municipal lodging houses, alms houses, jails, etc. Besides "kicks" from inmates of such places do not count.

"Fellow Anglo Saxons" lost Baltimore to the Democracy and Arthur Pue Gorman uttered the expression: The "Anglo Saxons" will have to nominate and elect Arthur P. President, the Germans, Americans and Irish won't do it by a d— sight! Make a note of this Mr. Norris!

The infamous traffic going on in the Capitol among employees of the Government is just what might be expected from the example set them by the Congressional ring which regulates the salaries and patronage of every clerk and laborer in the building. It is a disgraceful exhibit all around.

The Republicans could turn more than half a million votes against the Presidential Democratic candidate who addressed an audience of American Democrats as "fellow Anglo-Saxons." The American Irish are, we are pleased to announce, "fellow Anglo-Saxons," and there are some Irish-American Democratic votes.

With the base uses to which the Civil Service law is put by the heads of departments and high officials, known to every Congressman why the concubine and shake down law is not repealed shows the "pull" and the strength of the under world of Washington. Congressmen have had another object lesson in the obstacles raised against the classification of the Congressionally appointed Census clerks.

The small-pox is a pest hard to stamp out. It thrives in all kinds of weather, especially cold or raw days, such as Washington experienced early in the week. Classified as "local," it is not affected, as zymotic diseases are, by hygienic and sanitary conditions of environment any more than it is balked in its dread march by castle or mansion, King or President. Both France and England laid crown heads by this democratic but filthy contagion.

When Congress assembled Foulke rushed to the President and warned him to place the Rural Free Delivery in the Civil Service before Congressmen caught on and deluged the department with their appointees. And the President immediately issued the executive order. Foulke concealed or did not inform the President that the Rural Free Delivery service had already been packed with the relatives and friends of department officials and that the patronage had been actually apportioned out among them, a certain chief of division in the post-office claiming six more!

The power of the department chiefs and the atmosphere of Washington have even landed the head-strong Rough Rider. He signed without protest the order taking in Machen's Rural Free Delivery male and female Washingtonian pap suckers. He will also sign without a murmur the bill taking in all the Washingtonians to: porary clerks of the Spanish war, but when it comes to the Congressional appointees of American citizens from every Congressional district in the United States the President and the Civil Service Commissioners raise a howl. Why? Simply because the Census clerks are not Washingtonians and Marylanders, and the department chiefs have had no chance to shake them down or select concubines! That's the plain truth, Mr. President, and the GLOBE knows it. So do the Civil Service Commissioners, who with indecent haste, asked you to issue an executive order placing August Machen's Rural Free Delivery Washington gang in the snivel service.

### Advertisers Attention.

The SUNDAY GLOBE's circulation is increasing at the rate of 2,000 copies a week. For the week ending March 2 there was sold 16,025 copies. This is the largest circulation of any Sunday paper in Washington.

## MY LADY MONTHLY MAGAZINE, Saturday and Sunday, April 5 and 6,

the first issue of the WASHINGTON GLOBE'S COLORED MONTHLY MAGAZINE will make its appearance. This magazine will be in colors and will contain completed serials by the best American authors.

### The Bedek Company, of New York,

by a special arrangement with the Washington Globe Publishing Company, will furnish the letter press, handsome large lithographs, in colors, and prepare the text and matter of this monthly magazine, which will be given away FREE, and as part, or a supplement, of the WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE!

The magazine will be specially designed and prepared to interest lady readers and will have both a woman's and a juvenile department under the editorship of experienced women writers of ability.

A continued serial by Julian Ralph, entitled THE BELLE OF THE RAJESTAN, will be one of the features of the magazine, profusely illustrated in colors.

The Children's Corner will contain colored illustrations of the FAMOUS LITTLE BROWNIES.

The name of this magazine is

### MY LADY!

which sufficiently indicates the character and design of the publication, and its subscription price per annum is FIFTY CENTS, but it will be given away FREE to all readers and subscribers of the WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE!

Look out for the first number, April 5 and 6, and on the first Sunday in each month thereafter, and remember that

### MY LADY MAGAZINE

Is a part and supplement of the WASHINGTON SUNDAY GLOBE and that it is printed in colors and the equal if not superior of any Sunday magazine or colored supplement issued by the great New York Sunday newspapers.

### The Washington Globe Publishing Company.

### TOO TRULY TRUE

Are These Veterans' Remarks and Criticisms on the Veteran Preference Humping of President and Congress.

It is presumed by a very large majority of citizens of the United States, and those who are posted in such matters, that the veterans of the civil war, the very men who made it possible for our present prosperity, a united country, with one flag, themselves with one foot in the grave, all past the one-half century mark, have the advantage over civilians who never did service, in federal appointments and Civil Service examinations, for the reason that the public judges from what they read in the laws of our land. (See page 312, Revised Statutes U. S.)

"SECTION 1753: The President is authorized to prescribe such regulations for the admissions of persons into the Civil Service of the United States as may best promote the efficiency thereof, and ascertain the fitness of each candidate in respect to age, health, character, knowledge and ability for the branches of service into which he seeks to enter, and for this purpose he may employ suitable persons to conduct such inquiries, and may prescribe their duties and establish regulations for the conduct of persons who may receive appointments in the Civil Service."

Sec. 1754: "Persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service on reason of disability resulting from wounds or sickness incurred in the line of duty shall be preferred for appointments to civil offices, provided they are found to possess the business capacity necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of such offices."

Sec. 1755, Revised Statutes, reads as follows: "In grateful recognition of the services, sacrifices and sufferings of persons honorably discharged from the military and naval service of the country, by reason of wounds, disease, expiration of terms of enlistment, it is respectfully recommended to bankers, merchants, manufacturers, mechanics, farmers and persons engaged in industrial pursuits, to give them the preference for appointments to remunerative situations and employment."

The above three sections of Revised Statutes, 1753, 1754 and 1755, revised to January 1, 1902, of "Manual of Examinations," on page 106, Sec. 180, rule as follows:

"It is a mistaken idea that ALL honorably discharged soldiers and sailors are entitled to preference in certification or appointment."

It seems the above ruling caught the eye of President Roosevelt, no doubt coupled with complaints from the veterans, who surely, in this discriminating ruling, have a right to complain in a vigorous manner until the wrong is corrected.

The President, no doubt with an honest purpose, caused the following executive order to be issued:

"The attention of the department is hereby called to the provisions of the laws giving preference to veterans in appointment and retention."

The President desires that wherever the needs of the service will justify, and the law will permit preference shall be given

alike in appointment and retention to honorably discharged veterans of the Civil War who are fit and well qualified to perform the duties of the places which they seek and are filling.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, January 17, 1902."

If a single "veteran of the Civil War" has been benefited by above order many of his comrades would be glad for him to publish the fact in the SUNDAY GLOBE. Since above order was published throughout the land over forty days ago we venture the assertion that not a single appointment for reason of such order has been made. We would advise this kind of an order to be made which could do no harm but a world of good, or we are not fit for President, to wit:

"The President demands that at least one-third of all heads of departments shall be changed to some other department not in connection or touch of department located where salary is the same."

A blind man could tell this plan would disconnect all collusion for a time at least, an equal percentage of subordinates might be a very wise change also. "A change of pasture makes fat cattle."

True, an engraver could not take the place of a clerk-clerk, the place of Navy Yard employees, etc., but changes in each department for similar work in other departments could be easily arranged, and no question better the service and surroundings.

There is scarcely a single department where there is not some manner of collusion or friction of some kind, and we think this august board of Civil Service Commissioners, or a part of them, could be changed to advantage to some other department if only pounding sand in a rathole in the Philippine Islands.

We know of veterans that were examined for positions October 2, five months ago, that have been walking the streets of Washington living from hand to mouth, and no report of their grade to this date, we invite the President to have this matter looked into and reports made upon their grades at least.

An executive order in this direction would not be amiss, and unless executive order, made January 17, is not obeyed, but on the other hand ignored, we think an investigation would be in order.

It would be learned beyond doubt the veteran of 1861 to 1865 was being discriminated against by the very ones who claim to be the veterans friend in a great number of instances. Shame on such ingratitude to the old soldier, and by the very party who could not or would not have been in power if not for united vote and support of veterans.

A VETERAN.

### IN BOOK FORM.

"A Woman from the West in Washington" Again Grooms the Public.

SUNDAY GLOBE readers will be gratified to learn that the fascinating serial, "Rhoda Roland," appearing in the GLOBE a few months since, in which were depicted the vicissitudes of a stenographer in search of a situation, will be issued, in cloth cover, by the H. B. Wilkins Co. The GLOBE is at the same time satisfied that a serial of such unquestioned merit first saw the light of day in its columns, and feels assured that "Rhoda" in her new dress will add to her already extended list of friends and acquaintances.

The delayed passengers, especially over the B. & O., suffered considerable inconvenience through the recent storms and floods. The moneyless among them went without food until relieved by the local terminal agent of the system.

### The Mismanagement of St. Elizabeth Asylum by Dr. Richardson.

Editor Sunday Globe:

Under the head of a superintendent, Charles Williamson, who is stated the trusted carpenter to look after work of that kind, besides an ex-shoemaker, who runs the mill, there are thousands of feet of lumber which are monthly destroyed and wasted.

A few days ago thirty-seven sets of door jams were given to him to get out, which required four days for one man to get the measurement. This is obviously wrong to everybody. The cost of this measurement was \$54. Roof on new kitchen at Dr. Simpson's, with all the errors (which drawing will show) will be necessary to ascertain to give the amount of cost. The porches on Dr. Simpson's side, and the amount of material used is all booked and accessible.

There was recently a lay off of mechanics at St. Elizabeth's which was done by Mr. Williamson. He selected a convict of seven years sentence to fill one of the places at \$65 per month, besides board and washing. This ex criminal had been signing the rolls for \$25 per month for about twenty-two months.

Dr. Richardson dismissed the old foreman, Mr. Parks, who had been there forty years, to put in his place an insane patient, John Mehan, at \$2.50 per day, which is paid for by the taxpayers of the District of Columbia. These and other matters showing the mismanagement of this institution are susceptible of proof before any investigating committee, and we would advise steps to be taken immediately to that end.

The mismanagement of affairs at St. Elizabeth calls for an investigation. His cowboy has another big order in from the doctor for repairs which is uncalled for—3,000 feet of white pine at six cents per foot for common troughs, one pair of doors for Dr. Simpson, costing \$36. This is all under the supervision of his foreman, Charles J. Williamson. There was a big cut in the force by him. One of the boys asked him how many was laid off. He said seven with tears in his eyes. Did you go? Oh, no, he has a family to look after and feed.

JUSTICE.

Both Houses of Congress passed the Census bill and the President "kicked" after recommending the law in his message. Neither House of Congress passed the Rural Free Delivery Civil Service law, but the President issued an executive order placing the relatives and friends of department officials in the classified Civil Service. Now why this is thus we leave to Foulke & Co. It is too much for us.

Hon. Julius Kahn should be initiated forthwith into the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick. His speech at the Columbia Theater Sunday night last was a magnificent tribute to "The Lost Tribe." Moore in his "Sound the loud trumpet!" expressed the religious fervor of the Irish heart for the triumphs of the oppressed and "chosen people of the Lord!" The Irish and Jews have common ties of friendship in their oppressions.

There were only eighty-six and one-third columns the past week in the two leading New York Democratic newspapers about Vanderbilt, Webb, Rockefeller and their fellow millionaires, Fitzsimmons, Jeffries, McGovern *et al.* are becoming jealous—they had only seventy nine and two-thirds columns in the same period.

The Kretol Company, be it remembered, was organized by an Ohio man. Need anything more be said?

Senator Clarke's automobile has the reputation of putting several persons out of business.